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I believe that what Mr. Green now calls *Mytilaspis gloverii* var. *pallida* is a distinct species, as he at first held. Mr. Alex. Craw has found on variegated *Podocarpus* from Japan a form which I propose to call *M. pallida* var. *maskelli*, because it was discussed by Mr. Maskell in Trans., New Zealand, Inst., XXVII, p. 46. The scale is too broad for *gloverii*, but narrower than *citricola*; it is not far from the color of *citricola*, not very pale as in typical *pallida*, though often whitish at the broader end. There seem to be but four groups of ventral glands, caudolateral four, cephalolaterals six.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.

**Section Cutting and Staining.**<sup>7</sup>—This is intended primarily for students and practitioners who need a brief introduction to the ways of the microscopist. It briefly describes the necessary apparatus, and the various processes to which tissues are subjected for histological purposes. In many respects it may be said to be fairly up to date, in others, as for instance, in the case of bichromate of silver methods in neurology, it is not. Formol is given as a histological reagent, but unfortunately it is given as *formal*, which is a synonym for *methylal*, as has been previously pointed out in these pages, and as any one may readily see by consulting German works on organic chemistry or by consulting Gould's "Students' Medical Dictionary"<sup>8</sup> (1896, Phila.). By reason of priority, and by reason of its expressing the probable relations of the formaldehyde to the water in the so-called 40 per cent. solution, formol is the proper word to use for this liquid. But as the term Formalin has been forced into use in the commercial world and will probably stay in spite of efforts to supplant it, one may as well submit and use the word that one must employ in buying one's reagents. It is obvious, that, if one calls for formal, one will get methylal.

**Cambridge Natural History, Volume V.**<sup>9</sup>—The high standard of this series as a reliable, popular scientific work is maintained in this volume. Mr. Sedgwick contributes a paper on Peripatus, giving its habits, manner of breeding, anatomy, development, and a summary of distribution, the latter point being illustrated by a map. Mr. Sinclair treats of Myriapods in the same comprehensive manner, and includes a brief account of fossil forms and their distribution. Mr. Sharp gives an introductory sketch of Insects embodying the latest observa-

<sup>7</sup> Section Cutting and Staining. W. S. Colman. 12 mo. 160 pp.

<sup>8</sup> Or any one of several other Medical Dictionaries.

<sup>9</sup> Cambridge Natural History Series, Vol. V. Peripatus, A. Sedgwick. Myriapods, F. G. Sinclair. Insects, D. Sharp. London and New York, 1895. Macmillan & Co. \$4.00.